

HUGHES TO LEAD ON FIRST VOTE IN CONVENTION, CHIEFS CONCEDE

But Roosevelt-Old Guard Combine May Be Used to Defeat Him, According to Rumor.

FAVORITE SON ON DARK HORSE TO BE CHOSEN

Organization Looking for Man That Will Be Acceptable to Progressives; Weeks Makes Strong Race.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Republican organization leaders admitted tonight that Charles E. Hughes would get more votes on the first ballot for the presidential nomination than any of his competitors. They estimated his strength on the initial ballot at between 175 and 225.

The organization forces estimate Roosevelt's first ballot strength at less than 150 but admit that his vote will grow when the favorite son candidates begin to drop out of the race.

Combine Against Hughes?

This situation, it is said, may lead to a temporary combination between the organization and friends of Roosevelt to fight Hughes in the early hours of voting.

What will happen after the first few ballots are taken and the favorite son candidates begin quitting the race, nobody seems able to predict at this time. There are outward indications that the Roosevelt men and the organization republican leaders are paying the way for possible harmony later by means of numerous talks of an informal character between representatives of each group. While no definite understanding regarding a program has been reached, both sides express the hope that some kind of an agreement may be consummated later.

To Play Both Ends.

The organization leaders are said to be counting on the assistance of the Roosevelt delegates to defeat Hughes and later to have the Hughes men aid them in preventing Roosevelt from obtaining the nomination.

In this way they believe they may succeed in their plan to nominate either one of the favorite sons or a dark horse who will be acceptable to the progressives.

Following is a statement of the number of votes claimed by the managers of the different candidates on the first ballot:

How They Stand.

Hughes, 292; Weeks, 298; Roosevelt, 175; Burton, 112; Cummins, 106; Fairbanks, 93; Root, 75; Sherman, 65; Knox, 56; Brumbaugh, 41; Ford, 39; LaFollette, 26; General Wood, 15; Dupont, 14; Borah, 3.

Platform to Come Afterward.

There was some talk today of a plan to adopt the party platform before nominating the candidate for president, but this suggestion brought a vigorous protest from the friends of Hughes, who professed to see in the move a scheme to injure the chances of their candidate.

One of the developments that aroused interest during the day was a suggestion made by Alexander P. Moore of Pennsylvania, who is a delegate and an ardent Roosevelt supporter. Mr. Moore said he thought it would be a fine thing if Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania could be induced to support Colonel Roosevelt for the presidential nomination and then have the Roosevelt element throw its strength to the Pennsylvania man for the chairmanship of the republican national committee. It would be the best evidence, he said, of a reunited party.

Peace Overture Made.

It was understood earlier in the day that Mr. Moore had made a definite proposition to Mr. Penrose, but Mr. Moore said it was only a suggestion thrown out by him while in the headquarters of the Pennsylvania senator.

Mr. Penrose said the Moore suggestion had been made to him but he did not care to have any one take it seriously.

"I am not a candidate for national chairman," he said. "I prefer to give my whole attention to my duties in the senate."

Sen. C. Fanner, state chairman, Fred C. Brown and Wadsworth, Jr., Elton H. Brown and Herbert Parsons of New York, joined the leaders from other states today and announced that

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., June 3.—New Mexico: Sunday and Monday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum, 86 degrees; minimum, 45 degrees; range, 37 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 37 degrees; southwest wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
\$25,940.59.
Clearings for the Week,
\$372,464.72.

announced that Governor Whitman and the others of the New York delegation would arrive here tomorrow on a special train.

New York for Root.

Senator Wadsworth issued the following statement:

"Mr. Root's name will be presented to the convention by a majority of the New York delegation. His candidacy means no attack on any other candidate or group. The men urging it are profoundly convinced that he is eminently fit to be president."

During the day and evening the political leaders found time between conferences to pay some attention to Chicago's great preparedness parade. The spirit of the day invaded the various headquarters and extra flags were hung from windows or displayed in the rooms of the candidates.

Only Minority Arrive.

Only a minority of the delegates to the convention had arrived here up to tonight. The number was estimated at 300. Among those who arrived today were those from Arizona and other far western states. The great influx will begin tomorrow and Monday night will find virtually all delegates and others who expect to attend the convention on the ground. Numerous state caucuses will be held Monday night and Tuesday for organization of delegations and assignment of members of committees.

The rooms of Frank H. Hitchcock were crowded with Hughes delegates from different states today. The Arizona delegation called on Mr. Hitchcock and announced that five of the delegates from that state would vote for Hughes and one for Roosevelt.

Other Roosevelt Headquarters.

Announced tonight that John J. McGrath, private secretary for Colonel Roosevelt, would open another republican Roosevelt headquarters in Chicago tomorrow. "I am going to open headquarters tomorrow for Colonel Roosevelt where I intend to meet and talk to delegates to the republican national convention," said Mr. McGrath.

Roosevelt also has republican headquarters here in charge of George von L. Meyer.

Colonel Roosevelt at his home in Oyster Bay is keeping in close touch with developments in Chicago by long distance telephone. His aides in Chicago make reports to him several times a day, it is said.

LOUISIANA CONTESTS

STILL UNDECIDED

CHICAGO, June 3.—Efforts to bring about a settlement of the Louisiana contests in which twelve delegates to the republican national convention are involved, failed today.

This contest has given the national committee more concern than any other. In the three days of hearing of contests, the national committee has disposed of thirty-four delegate contests in seven states, leaving twenty-eight contests to be settled.

The contests heard and determined were from the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas.

In addition to the contests heard and disposed of, the committee has heard the evidence and arguments in the Louisiana contests covering four delegates at large and eight congressional district delegates.

The contests yet to be heard are: District of Columbia, two delegates at large; Florida, one district delegate; Georgia, one district delegate; Texas, eight delegates at large and three district delegates; Virginia, one district delegate.

FIND NINE BODIES

OF WRECK VICTIMS

WATERLOO, Ia., June 3.—Rescue work at the Packard wreck has resulted in the finding of nine bodies, eight of which have been identified. Four are known to be missing.

The unidentified body was that of a woman, aged about 50, five feet tall, brown hair, turning gray, wore an opal and diamond ring, right thumb crippled, having been broken and improperly set.

The known missing are:
Mrs. Frances Christensen, Wesley, Iowa.
Harry Farrell, Louisville, Ky.
Pearl Robinson, 14, Sterling, Ill.
Mrs. Williams, address unknown.
Many injured persons are being given treatment in local hospitals, three of whom are believed to be fatally injured. These are Mrs. N. E. Thoen of Kennett, Iowa; S. L. Case, Henry, Ill.; and Mrs. Henry Unson of Minot, N. D.

May Settle Strike Soon.

San Francisco, June 3.—Prospects

of an early settlement of the strike of longshoremen which has tied up shipping in all Pacific coast ports were said tonight to be favorable. After a meeting of the waterfront workers' federation, telegrams were sent to the eleven members of the executive board of the Longshoremen's International union to be in San Francisco for a meeting with the employers next Monday night.

REPORTS OF BIG NAVAL BATTLE STILL CONFLICT; LOSSES SEVERE

Six British Cruisers and Eight Large German Warships Were Sunk, English Officials State.

TEUTONS EXULT OVER OUTCOME OF STRUGGLE

Fact That Kaiser's Ships Picked Up Surviving Foes Regarded as Proof of Real Victory.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, June 3.—Great Britain still holds undisputed supremacy of the seas, in the judgment of Winston Spencer Churchill, recently first lord of the admiralty, who now has resumed his parliamentary duties after service with his regiment at the front and whose opinion on naval matters are still eagerly sought in England. Colonel Churchill gave the Associated Press the following statement today:

"I have had an opportunity of examining the reports of the admirals and considering the information in the possession of the admiralty. The following facts seem to me to be established:

"The naval supremacy of the British fleet in capital ships depends upon superdreadnaughts, armed with 13.5 inch and 15-inch guns and these are sufficient by themselves to maintain control of the seas. Of these vital units of the first rank we have only lost one—the Queen Mary. There appears to be no doubt that the German have lost at least one comparable ship. If this should be the Lutzow or the Derfflinger, that vessel is a heavier loss to them actually and relatively than the Queen Mary is to us.

"Coming to vessels of the second order, we have lost the Indefatigable and the Invincible. These are of an entirely different class from the superdreadnaughts and, valuable as prizes as they were, do not rank as prizes at the present time. A dreadnaught battleship of the Westfalen type would be a loss comparable to either.

Have Many Cruisers.

"The armored cruisers Black Prince, Defence and Warrior belonged to the third order of ships, of which we possess a very large superiority. The sinking of the two brand new German light cruisers Wiesbaden and Ebling is, in fact, a more grievous loss to the enemy.

"In all these vessels, the most serious feature is the loss of their splendid and irreplaceable crews.

"The destroyer casualties appear to be about equal. On these terms we, being the stronger, are the gainers. Our flotillas have long sought such opportunities. Our margin of superiority is in no way impaired. The dispatch of troops to the continent should continue with the utmost freedom, the better condition of the German fleet being an additional security to us.

"The heavy weather, the fall of night and the retreat of the enemy alone frustrated the persevering efforts of our brilliant commanders, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty, to force a final decision. Although it was not possible to compel the German main fleet to accept battle, the conclusions reached are of extreme importance. All classes of vessels on both sides have now met, and we know there are no surprises or unforeseen features. An accurate measure can be taken of the strength of the enemy, and his definite inferiority is freed from any element of uncertainty. The fast division of Queen Elizabeth seems to have vindicated all the hopes reposed in them.

"I cannot record these facts without expressing my profound sympathy with those who have lost their dearest ones. Many of the most gallant sailors ever nurtured and some of our most splendid officers have gone, but they have died as they would have wished to die, in a blue water action, which as it is studied will more and more be found to be a definite step toward the attainment of complete victory."

Many Officers Dead.

The British losses in officers were extremely heavy, the list including Rear Admiral Horace Hood, who went down with his flagship, the Invincible; Captain Sowerby, of the Indefatigable; Captain Cox, of the Queen Mary; and Captain Frowse, of the Queen Elizabeth. The total British losses are estimated at about 5,000.

A British admiralty official made a statement regarding the battle in some detail. He declared that the British went out looking for a fight, engaged the entire German sea fleet, interrupted its plans and drove it back to port. The Germans, he said, sprang no surprises, only one Zeppelin was seen, and that was driven off, and no 15-inch guns were in evidence.

Whole Navy Engaged.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin declares that the Germans faced the greater part of the modern British navy, the battle cruisers and light cruisers beginning the engagement, while later the main forces on both sides took part in the attack. German torpedo boats did notable work both during the daylight battle and during the night, while naval airships and aeroplanes contributed greatly to the German success, it is claimed.

In the land fighting the Germans have made further progress on the Verdun front, gaining ground in the Vaux sector northeast of the fortress and beating off French counterattacks. They also secured a success against the British in Belgium, capturing heights near Zillebeke, south-east of Ypres. The Austrians claim the gaining of additional ground against the Italians in southern Tyrol, reporting the capture of several positions of strategic importance in the Arstera region.

British Steamer Sunk.

London, June 3.—The British

steamship Golconda, 5,374 tons gross, has been sunk off Oxford, according to an announcement today by Lloyd's. Four or five members of the crew are missing.

ENGLAND GAINS THOUGH LOSSES EXCEED FOE'S, SAYS CHURCHILL

Former First Lord of Admiralty Insists That German Navy Is Less Able to Stand Blow.

ENEMY'S FLEET IS BATTERED, HE SAYS

Dispatch of Troops to Continent Should Be Easier Now, Is Opinion of British Expert.

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BRITISH REVERSE NOT SO SERIOUS AS INDICATED BY EARLY ADVICES

First Official Details Given Out by the British Admiralty Hold Out a Glimmer of Hope.

ENGLISH SHIPS WERE GREATLY OUTNUMBERED

Entire German High Sea Forces Encountered; Fleet When King George's Full Fleet Appears.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, June 3.—The first official account in the details of the North sea battle was given to the Associated Press today by a high official of the admiralty. It was noticeable that among admiralty officials, the opinion was general that the depression caused by the first announcement of the result of the engagement was not justified in the light of subsequent details.

The Associated Press is informed that future details will have even a more heartening effect than the news given out today.

Cautious About German Losses.

The admiralty is especially cautious about stating German losses, giving only those which are reported officially or admitted by the Germans, meanwhile awaiting details of reports from officers who participated in the action.

It would have been possible to anticipate the German announcement in regard to the battle, received here by wireless yesterday afternoon, but the British admiralty did not have the details until after Admiral Jellicoe reached port, and frankly issued the information which was in his possession.

Expurgating only such portions of wireless reports as might be of assistance to Great Britain's enemies, the admiralty official gave the following details of the great naval fight:

Were Looking for Fight.

"We can only say 'we were looking for a fight when our fleet went out. Stories that it was decoyed by the Germans are sheerest nonsense. In a word, with an inferior fleet we engaged the entire German high sea fleet, interrupted their plans and drove them back into their harbors."

"In carrying out the plan decided upon, we sustained heavy losses, which we expected," this official said, "but we also attained the expected result of forcing the enemy to abandon his plan and to seek refuge after we had given battle in his own waters near his coast."

Battle Cruisers Bore Brunt.

"With the exception of two divisions, only part of which were engaged, the brunt of battle was borne by the battle cruiser fleet and with one exception our battle fleet is ready for sea service. I must admit that we had exceptionally hard luck with our battle cruisers but the loss of these three great ships does not in any measure cripple our control of the sea."

"The great battle had four phases. The first opened at 3:15 p. m., when our battle cruisers at a range of six miles joined action with German battle cruisers. Shortly afterward the second phase began with the arrival on both sides of battleships, the Germans arriving first. But before their arrival three battle cruisers had been blown up, presumably the result of gunfire, although possibly they met their fate from torpedoes.

A Tactical Error?

"Such close range fighting with battle cruisers might be criticized as bad tactics, but our fleet, following the tradition of the navy, went out to engage the enemy, and on account of weather conditions could do so only at short range."

"The third phase was the engagement of battleships, which never was more than partial. This phase included a running fight as the Germans fled toward their bases. All the big ship fighting was over by 9:15 p. m."

Weird Feature.

"Then came one of the most weird features of the battle, as German destroyers made attack after attack, like infantry following artillery preparation on our big ships. But these onslaughts were singularly futile, not a single torpedo launched by them getting home."

"With the morning, these attacks ended and the scene of the battle was swept by Jellicoe's fleet. Not a single enemy vessel remained in sight."

"Until we get Admiral Jellicoe's complete report we can give only fragmentary incidents of the great battle. Among these is the torpedoing of the superdreadnaught Marborough, which is now safely in harbor. She must have struck a veritable hornet's nest of submarines, as by skilful maneuvering she avoided three of these before she was finally hit."

German Warships Blown Up.

"Early in the engagement, according to Admiral Beatty's report, a German battle cruiser after being hotly engaged, blew up and broke in two. Officers of the fleet also reported passing a closely engaged battle cruiser

which was left behind while the British pursued the Germans. On their return this vessel was missing. Judging from her previous plight she must now be at the bottom of the sea. This accounts for two of the enemy's battle cruisers and we have their admission that they had lost two battle-ships.

Kaiser's Loss Heavy.

"The admiralty has a report of the sinking of four German light cruisers and the Germans have acknowledged the loss of six destroyers. There is very good hope that the German loss is even greater, but we do not intend to make any estimates until we have complete official reports from our commanders, who do not report the loss of antagonists without definite evidence."

"Zeppelins did not play the important part attributed to them. Only one appeared. It remained in action a very brief time, retiring under heavy fire, evidently badly damaged. Weather conditions were such that it is doubtful whether any aircraft would have been of much service."

No Surprises.

"The enemy sprang no surprises. We saw nothing of any 17-inch guns. The weather conditions were the hardest bit of luck our fleet encountered, as may be judged from the following paragraph from the official report: 'Regret misty weather of 31st saved enemy from far more severe punishment.'"

"From the standpoint of actual strength, the navy's losses in personnel, while great, was not serious, as we have plenty of men to replace them."

Can Stand Loss.

"With a fight like Wednesday's action occurring every day, we could stand the loss much better than the Germans. Our battle fleet is still intact, while we have considerably more battle cruisers than the Germans."

"It is interesting to note that the sober statements in the reichstag do not confirm the great victory so jubilantly announced by the German press. With our battle fleet intact we still hold the North sea and we have prevented the enemy from accomplishing any definite object."

DESTROYERS' ATTACK

FEATURE OF FIGHT

London, June 3.—A feature of the battle was organized attacks by flotillas of German destroyers on British ships. They were comparable to infantry attacks following a heavy artillery bombardment.

They began with the fading of the light and continued for some time in the darkness, but were singularly ineffective. Not a single torpedo struck home from this source, while the casualties among the attackers were heavy.

Only eleven British battleships fled guns. These engaged comprised two divisions, one of four ships, the other of seven. Some of the latter were only partly engaged. This confirms the report that the brunt of the action was borne by Admiral Beatty's squadron of battle cruisers.

GERMANS PIERCE

FRENCH POSITION

ON VERDUN LINE

Invaders Repulsed Elsewhere, Paris Reports; Battle Reaches Point of Unprecedented Violence.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Paris, June 3.—In the course of repeated and violent attacks last night on Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the Germans penetrated a deep ditch north of the main French position. The interior of the works, the war office announcement of today says, is still held by the French.

Except for this gain, the statement says the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

Spirited fighting continued in the Argonne, west of the Verdun sector. Two German attacks west of La Fille Morte were beaten back.

Unusual Violence.

The battle of Verdun has reached a point of unprecedented violence in the last forty-eight hours. The Germans made a formidable effort to break through the French line on the right bank of the Meuse, supported by a great number of heavy pieces drawn from other fronts.

The concentration of the German forces is taken here to indicate a supreme attempt to bring the long drawn out attack on the fortress to a successful issue and to prevent a general offensive by the allies. Despite the intensity of the attack, involving enormous losses, the French official accounts say that the main lines are not essentially changed. The furthest point reached by the Germans was houses on the outskirts of Damouville. The main portion of the town is strongly held by the French.

Germans Dislodged.

The communication adds:

"In the Champagne west of Mont Petu detachments of the enemy who had penetrated some minor advance posts, were dislodged by counterattacks."

"In the Argonne yesterday evening a German attack on a salient of our line west of La Fille Morte was repulsed. A second attack at about 8 p. m. also was completely checked."

"On the left bank of the Meuse our positions from Hill No. 304 to our second line have been subjected to a violent bombardment."

DESPITE DEFEAT, BRITANNIA STILL RULES WAVES, IS ENGLISH OPINION

German Losses Said to Be Equal in Number of Ships, but Much Smaller in Tonnage.

FOUR THOUSAND SAILORS DROWNED

Among Dead Are One Rear Admiral and Three Captains; No Surrenders Are Reported.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, June 3.—The latest reports from the British fleet from neutral vessels which witnessed parts of the great naval battle in the North sea, and from survivors, cause the British public to believe the engagement was not so near a defeat as at first reported and in no wise a disaster. The British losses with all the craft engaged accounted for were three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight destroyers.

The German losses are believed to have been about the same number of ships, although of a much less aggregate of tonnage.

Still Commanded Sea.

British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supreme command of the sea by a safe margin, and that her enormous navy could better afford the losses it suffered than could the smaller German establishment. The first reports of the heavy loss of life unhappily have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for more than 4,000 of her best seamen and the whole nation is oppressed with sadness, which is reflected in the faces of all the people of London.

There were some 5,000 men on the and continued to float even when they ceased to be fighting units, were realized to their utmost. From five of the largest ships which went under ships which sank, and only a few hundred have been saved. The horrors of modern warfare, far exceeding those when wooden ships fought

More Than 4,000 Lost.

With a complement of more than 4,000 men, only seven junior officers and a few seamen were rescued.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace Lambert Hood, second in command to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Captains Sowerby, Cox and Frowse were lost, with many others whose names are not yet known, because the government has not so far issued any casualty list. There were no surrenders and the ships which went down carried with them virtually the whole crews.

Disabled Ship Escapes.

Only the Warrior, which was towed part way from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception.

Of some thousand men on the Queen Mary, only a corporal's guard is accounted for. The same is true of the Invincible, while there are no survivors reported from the Indefatigable, the Defence or the Black Prince.

It is impossible to visualize any coherent story of the great battle, which lasted many hours, with the different units at times of the fighting scattered engagements. The British and German reports contradict each other flatly on the main fact. The British assert that the German fleet retired when the British battleships appeared, while the German official statement maintains that the German forces were in battle with the entire British fleet.

Only Two Divisions.

The British assert that they had only two divisions engaged and that all the units of these were not able to participate in the fighting, and, furthermore, that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the grand fleet, remained in the area of the battle after the Germans had retreated and swept it thoroughly in search of enemy ships and survivors.

The king's message to Admiral Jellicoe states that the Germans robbed the British of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory immediately after the opening of the general battle. Admiral Beatty, commanding the battle-ships squadron, presumably on his old flagship, the Lion, was again in the thick of the action. Every arm of the modern naval warfare was employed—battleships, battle cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and even Zeppelins. Whether most of the destruction was accomplished by gunfire or torpedoes is not yet known. British officers say that the battle was fought by the methods known and practiced by all navies. There were no surprises and no new devices of weapons or strategy.

Zeppelins as Scouts.

How far the Zeppelins contributed to the German success is a matter of dispute. Only one airship came within sight, according to the British accounts, and she was soon badly damaged and withdrew. But the Germans lay stress on the assistance rendered by their air service and neutrals report the presence of six Zeppelins in the North sea. The popular belief among the British public is that scouting Zeppelins kept the German fleet informed by wireless of the ap-